SCHEMATIC OUTLINE OF THE PHASE 1–3 HERITAGE/CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT (CRM) PROCESS FOR DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS IN THE EASTERN CAPE

Heritage is managed by the EASTERN CAPE PROVINCIAL HERITAGE RESOURCES AUTHORITY (ECPHRA) under the NATIONAL HERITAGE RESOURCES ACT, ACT NO. 25 of 1999 (NHRA 1999)

Heritage/CRM Phase 1 – Development/project planning phase

Submit Notice of Intent to Develop (NID) to ECPHRA

ECPHRA NID Comment
The development/project is **exempted** from a Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA)

ECPHRA NID Comment
The development/project is **exempted** from a Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) **with conditions**

ECPHRA NID Comment
ECPHRA requires a **Phase 1 Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA)** for the development/project

ECPHRA NID fee: R500.00

Development proceeds
(without a heritage component)

Submit Phase 1 HIA:
1) Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment (AIA)
2) Palaeontological Impact Assessment (PIA)
3) Other heritage specialist studies

ECPHRA HIA fee: R1,500.00

ECPHRA Phase 1 (Final) HIA Comment

Submit Project Documents:
1) Environmental Management Plan/Programme report (EMPr)
2) Environmental Authorisation (EA)

Heritage/CRM Phase 2 – Development/project pre-construction and construction phases—or pre/construction phase

From Phase 2 onward, heritage management is tailored to project specific requirements as stipulated in the project's ECPHRA Phase 1 (Final) HIA Comment

Submit Phase 2a/2 Preparative Documents:
1) Heritage induction
2) Confirmation of start and end dates of pre/construction
3) Heritage Chance Finds Procedure (CFP)
4) Specialist heritage monitoring schedules
5) Specialist heritage permit applications/permits
6) Heritage Management Plan (HMP)

ECPHRA permit fees: as per fees schedule

ECPHRA approval of Phase 2a/2 preparative documents/proposals

Implementation of approved Phase 2a/2 heritage

(before) CONSTRUCTION CLOSURE

Submit Phase 2 Heritage Compliance Statement (HCS) report

ECPHRA Phase 2 (Final) HCS Comment

Heritage/CRM Phase 3 – Development/project implementation phase

Phase 3 management of permanently conserved heritage resources, sites or places according to site Conservation Management Plans (CMP)

ECPHRA extrapolates project information into the scientific/public heritage record

DEVELOPMENT PROJECT HERITAGE/CRM MANAGEMENT

A designated heritage manager(s) oversees heritage management both on-site and by means of direct liaison with ECPHRA. The heritage manager is also responsible for management/upkeep of the project's South African Heritage Resources Information System (SAHRIS) case throughout the heritage Phase 1–3 lifecycle—or throughout the planning, pre/construction and implementation phases—of the project.

THE EASTERN CAPE PROVINCIAL HERITAGE RESOURCES AUTHORITY (ECPHRA)

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- The NHRA 1999 mandates the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) and the Provincial Heritage Resources Authorities (PHRAs)—or ECPHRA in the Eastern Cape (see the NHRA 1999 Section 23)—to manage, research, conserve and promote the heritage of South Africa on national and provincial levels.

- Section 38 of the NHRA 1999 outlines the basic process for heritage/CRM in a development context. CRM is structured along a basic three-tiered Phase 1–3 process that coincides roughly with the three main phases of development: 1) planning, 2) construction and 3) implementation.

DEVELOPMENT AND CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT (CRM)		
	DEVELOPMENT PHASE	**CRM PHASE**
1.	Planning	Phase 1 – Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA)
2.	Construction	Phase 2 – Pre/construction phase heritage management
3.	Implementation	Phase 3 – Permanent site conservation/management

Table 1: The three main phases of development and the Phase 1–3 heritage/CRM process

- Four ECPHRA units are involved in heritage/CRM for development purposes: 1) Development Applications (DA) Unit, 2) Archaeology, Palaeontology and Meteorites (APM) Unit, 3) Burial Grounds and Graves (BGG) Unit and 4) Built Environment (BE) Unit.

THE FOUR EASTERN CAPE PROVINCIAL HERITAGE RESOURCES AUTHORITY (ECPHRA) UNITS				
	UNIT	**ACRONYM**	**FUNCTION**	**CRM PHASE**
1.	Development Applications Unit (Currently managed by the **APM Unit**)	DA Unit (**APM Unit**)	• NID Comment	Phase 1
2.	**Archaeology, Palaeontology and Meteorites Unit**	**APM Unit**	• Phase 1 HIA evaluation and comment • Phase 2–3 heritage management • NHRA 1999 Section 35 permits	Phase 1–3
3.	Burial Grounds and Graves Unit	BGG Unit	• NHRA 1999 Section 36 permits	Phase 2 (&3)
4.	Built Environment Unit	BE Unit	• NHRA 1999 Section 34 permits	Phase 2 (&3)

Table 2: The four ECPHRA Units involved in heritage/CRM for development purposes

- ECPHRA uses the SAHRIS platform to manage heritage/CRM for development purposes. A SAHRIS case must be registered for every development project with a heritage compliance component.

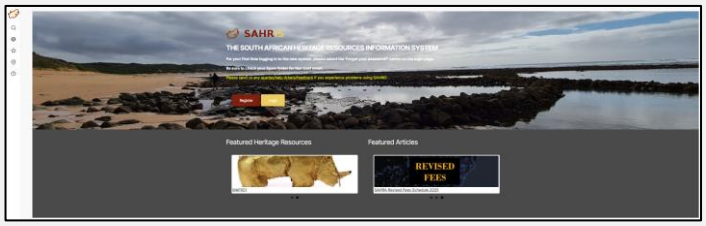


Plate 1: The SAHRIS platform (www.sahris.org.za)

- ECPHRA must ensure that heritage/CRM in a development context is managed in accordance with the principles of Integrated Environmental Management (IEM) as contemplated in Chapter 5 of the National Environmental Management Act, Act No. 107 of 1998 (NEMA 1998) for all projects or project components subject to NEMA 1998 and the NEMA Regulations.

Implementation 30

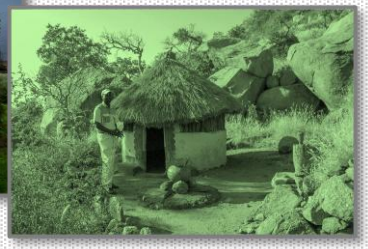
24. (1) In order to give effect to the general objectives of integrated environmental management laid down in this Chapter, the potential impact on—
(a) the environment;
(b) socio-economic conditions; and
(c) the cultural heritage, 35
of activities that require authorisation or permission by law and which may significantly affect the environment, must be considered, investigated and assessed prior to their implementation and reported to the organ of state charged by law with authorizing, permitting, or otherwise allowing the implementation of an activity.

Figure 1: NEMA 1998, Chapter 5, Section 24

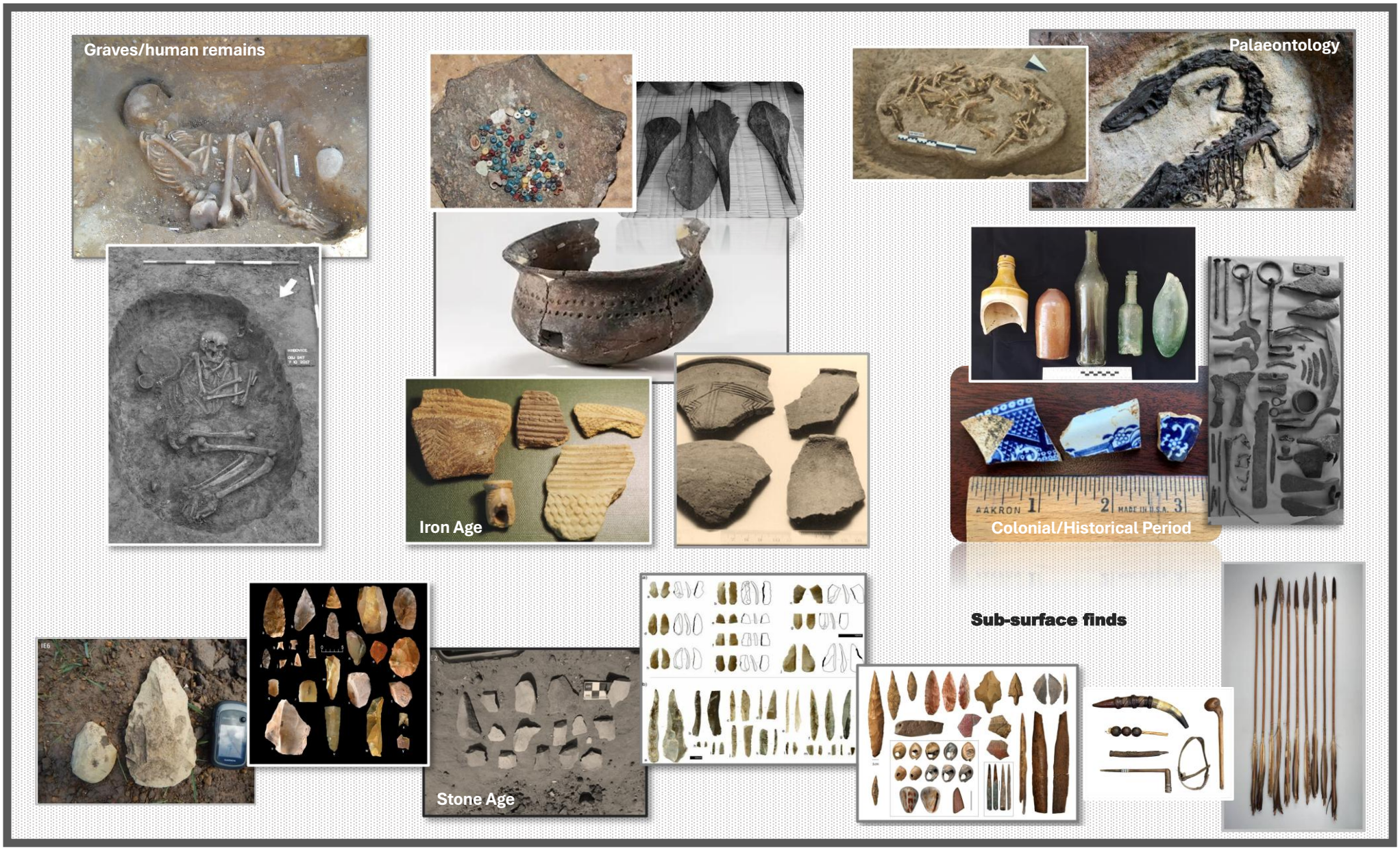
- Heritage/CRM compliance in a development context is the responsibility of the project proponent/developer.

Heritage/CRM Phase 2 – Development/project pre/construction phase

Construction: Vegetation clearing and trenching/excavation



Surface finds


Graves/human remains
Palaeontology
Iron Age
Colonial/Historical Period
Sub-surface finds
Stone Age

Culture, past and present

Anthropologically, culture is defined as the learned and shared system of knowledge, beliefs, behaviours, values, customs, and material objects that members of a society use to cope with their world and with one another. It is transmitted from generation to generation through language, imitation, and teaching—not through genetics. Culture is, thus:

- **Learned**: it is not innate but acquired through communication and socialisation.
- **Shared**: it is common to a group, creating a sense of identity and belonging.
- **Dynamic**: it is continuously evolving through interaction, innovation, and adaptation.
- **Symbolic**: it is expressed through language, rituals, art, and customs and norms.
- **Functional**: it helps people navigate their environment and social relationships.